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House.

The latest Voorhees prediction—but who

cares for Voorhees predictions now?

The Sentinel has not yet said that it is

sorry that it made Senator Voorhees the

Senate champion of the Whisky Trust, but

it will.

The United States Senate seems to have

adopted the Vanderbilt idea in regard to the

public, and the public seems disposed to re-

ciprocate.

Rev. Dr. Snyder, of St. Louis, says that

"we need God in our institutions and not in

our Constitution." That is, he would prefer

a living to an embalmed God.

To those people in the Ohio town in which

the crank Coxey is collecting several hun-

dred men without money or means of sub-

sistence his absurd scheme is no longer

amusing.

The London cablegram announcing the

reopening of Parliament says "it may be a

short session and it may be a long one."

The reckless correspondent who ventured

that prediction should have added "it cannot

be both."

The attempt of the Sugar Trust people

to make it appear that the duty imposed

upon refined sugar is in favor of the im-

porters seems to have been made upon the

assumption that the American people have

enlisted with the marines. But they haven't.

One of the influences which is helping the

Republicans in New York is the realization

by the people that the Democracy is

thoroughly bad, whether led by Croker in

New York city, Hill's henchmen in Troy or

Cleveland's in Albany. All are ballot-box

stuffers.

In New York, last fall, one of the most

potent influences which defeated the Demo-

cratic ticket was the putting of Maynard

upon it. That is, the Democrats, when they

did that, contributed to their own defeat.

Such occurrences should be lessons to Re-

publicans.

The putting of a portion of the navy in

command of a citizen who was sent on an

important mission while the Senate was in

session, and who had no official title, is the

precedent established by the President and

Secretary Gresham in connection with Par-

amount Blount.

It is asserted by those who have an op-

portunity to know that the retirement of

Mr. Gladstone is to the advantage of bi-

metism, as he has always been the un-

reasoning opponent of silver upon the as-

sumption that England controlled the money

of the world and therefore could manipu-

late the gold supply to its advantage.

The proposed removal of the government

warehouse and plant for Indian supplies

from New York to Chicago is in the line of

good business management. As the Indians

are all in the far West, there is no sense

in making their base of supplies on the At-

lantic coast. Chicago is the proper place

for the government warehouse until it shall

be decided to remove it further west.

When Mr. Bland was told in the House

that his seigniorage bill provided not only

for the coinage of \$55,155,681 of silver, but

allowed the Secretary of the Treasury to

issue a similar amount of silver certificates

he refused to amend it, saying that "it is

only a question of style;" nevertheless those

who have carefully examined the bill say

that such is a fair interpretation of the

language of the bill.

A year ago the volume of the circulating

medium in the country was \$1,559,542,000.

Now it is \$1,690,675,152. In March, 1893, there

was no complaint of scarcity of money with

which to do the business of the country.

During the year the volume of business

has fallen off, as shown by the clearing

house reports, about 20 per cent., so that 20

per cent. less money would be all that is

really needed to transact the volume of busi-

ness. Instead of 20 per cent. less we have

\$1,000,000 more. And yet there are those who

howl for a larger volume of money.

A Honolulu dispatch of March 1 says that

at the celebration of Washington's birthday

"Minister Willis sat with President Dole and

was marked in his attention to the speakers,

especially to his outspoken critic, Smith."

Again it is stated that "Mr. Willis mani-

fested much cordiality toward the provisional

ministers, the other day meeting President

Dole and strolling with him to the Presi-

dent's office for a half hour's chat." The

Minister is evidently trying to cultivate

friendly relations with the government he

was sent out to overthrow. He does not

intend to be bowed out of the country if he

can help it.

Mr. Cleveland carried the State of New

York in 1884 by a plurality of 1,047 and

thereby became President. The recent in-

dictment of more than eighty Democratic

corruptionists, the conviction of eleven, the

sentence of twenty more who pleaded

guilty, and the exposure of the frauds they

perpetrated shows that at least 30,000 fraud-

ulent votes were polled or counted for the

Democratic ticket in the last election. But

there is no reason to believe that greater

frauds were perpetrated in the last elec-

tion than in every one for years past. They

have all been conducted on the same plan

and characterized by the same methods so

far as the Democratic party is concerned.

They have all been run by Tammany. Under

the circumstances can any person doubt that

the Democratic plurality in New York of

1,047 in 1884 was the result of fraud, and

that Mr. Blaine was fairly elected Presi-

dent?

LORD ROSEBERY'S POLICY.

The expectation that the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament yesterday would foreshadow the policy of the new Ministry is borne out by the text of the speech. Brief as it is, it outlines important legislation and shows that Lord Rosebery is prepared to take up the work laid down by Mr. Gladstone and carry it forward on Liberal lines.

Far away the most difficult question the government has to deal with, and one that is most likely to wreck it, is that of Irish home rule. Mr. Gladstone found it very difficult to hold his party together on this question, and his successor will probably have the same experience. It is doubtful if Lord Rosebery's position on this question will satisfy the Irish members. Though a Liberal of the progressive school he is an Imperialist without the slightest idea of relaxing Imperial rule in England. Social reforms and justice to Ireland he will favor, but no surrender of Imperial authority. The speech says that under the administration of ordinary law agrarian crime in Ireland has been reduced to the lowest point it has reached in fifteen years. The Irish members are not likely to be pleased with this optimistic view, nor with the intimation which follows that all that is needed in Ireland is legislation that will afford relief to evicted tenants. Probably Lord Rosebery is about right on this point, but the Irish members are not likely to be satisfied with so conservative a programme.

In other respects the new ministerial policy is decidedly progressive. Lord Rosebery, though a peer of the realm, is at heart a man of the people. He fully believes in social reform. On all the great issues of domestic policy he is with the masses. "Bills will be submitted," says the speech, "for the amendment of the registration, the abolition of plural voting, dealing with the ecclesiastical establishments of Wales and Scotland, the equalization of rates in London, local government for Scotland on the same basis as recently accorded to England and Wales and the exercise of direct local control of the liquor traffic." In addition to these important measures bills will be introduced for the promotion of conciliation in labor disputes and for amending the factory and mines act. This programme sweeps the whole horizon of social reform and presages a very interesting session.

The speech of the new Premier delivered at a meeting of the Liberals yesterday noon emphasizes the utterances of the Queen's speech and goes still further in defining his position. Under the circumstances it was a remarkable speech. It shows that the reins of power in England have fallen into the hands of a very able and very progressive man.

BLUE RIVER TOWNSHIP'S DEMOCRACY.

Blue River township is in an uproar. Blue River township has no connection with Bluefields, Nicaragua, where British troops were recently landed, and the uproar that exists there has no relation to international affairs. Blue River township is in Johnson county, Indiana, and the uproar grows out of local politics. To be more definite, Blue River township is in a state of ebullition caused by a Democratic rebellion against Democratic frauds. As illustrating Democratic methods the facts have more than a local interest. Briefly stated they are as follows: A primary election was held in Johnson county, Feb. 17, to nominate candidates for county officers. The Democrats have a majority in the county, and a nomination on the Democratic ticket is ordinarily considered equivalent to an election. The primary election was, of course, managed by Democrats and only Democrats voted. The returns for Blue River township showed that W. W. Neal, candidate for county commissioner, had received 6 votes; Silas M. Front, for recorder, 23 votes; M. L. Ralston, for sheriff, 8 votes; John Weddle, for sheriff, 11 votes; W. T. Hougham, for surveyor, 2 votes. The voters of the township declared that the return was a fraud on its face, and three days after the election a protest signed by near one hundred Democrats was presented to the county committee demanding another election. The committee asked that some evidence of fraud be presented, and the leaders of the rebellion set about obtaining it. Although the time was limited, they prepared affidavits to be signed by Democrats who had voted for the candidates above named. It was found that 323 legal voters had voted at the primary election, and of these ninety were seen and made affidavit that they voted as follows: For Neal, 25; for Trout, 4; for Ralston, 16; for Weddle, 20; for Hougham, 59. These affidavits established the falsity of the count beyond any doubt, and if all the 323 Democrats who voted could have been seen the proof would doubtless have been overwhelming. As the central committee declined to afford any relief or take any action in the matter, the Democrats of the township held a mass meeting on the 21st inst. and adopted an address to the Democracy of the county. After reciting the fraud and the manner of its perpetration, the address says:

So monstrous an outrage upon the ballot was never before attempted in Johnson county, and we trust that the people will illustrate in November, by figures which cannot be misunderstood, that a dishonest nomination in Johnson county is not equivalent to an election and that honest dealing in politics is the only sure road to personal as well as party success.

The address goes on to say that the fraud could not have been carried through successfully if the ballots cast had been preserved, "but the conspirators were equal to the emergency, and the Blue River township inspector, upon his second trip to

Franklin for that purpose, secured the consent of the chairman of the county committee to burn the ballots, and in this way all positive evidence of the votes as cast was destroyed." In addition to the evidence of fraud above cited the address states that the candidate for county treasurer, a native of Blue River township and very popular, was reported as receiving only 110 votes in the township, while another candidate who had no special claims on the favor of the township, but had very special claims on the favor of the township inspector, was reported as receiving 163 votes. "We believe that the third man in the race," says the address, "who received 30 votes in this count, got more actual support from the people than the fraudulent nominee." The address concludes as follows:

We do not subscribe to the dictum that "a Democrat fraudulently nominated is better than a Republican fairly nominated," because we believe that true Democracy condemns fraud, and that a good Democrat will vote and work against a fraudulent nominee.

The duty of the hour is for Democrats to purge themselves of this disgraceful piece of business, and no easier or more effective way can be found than by defeat at the polls in November the Democratic nominees for auditor, treasurer and recorder. But to accomplish this result we call upon all good Democrats in Johnson county to unite with us in working from now until next November for their defeat.

This is the message of the Blue River Democracy. It does them credit. They talk like honest men who feel outraged at the frauds perpetrated by their party bosses, and who mean what they say when they declare they will not vote a ticket so tainted with fraud. So it should always be with Democrats or Republicans when party managers, bosses and rings attempt to carry their ends by fraud.

The Democratic rebellion in Blue River township will not attract as much public attention as the exposure and prosecution of the Tammany frauds in New York but it is as important in its way. It shows there is a point beyond which political bosses and corruptionists cannot go. It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back.

"GETTYSBURG AND FIVE FORKS AVENGED."

In yesterday's Journal the views of Mr. Charles Henry Lea, of Philadelphia, a professor of mugwump, on the political situation, were given. After noting the purely sectional legislation of the Democratic Congress, he makes the striking declaration: "When the South can accomplish legislation so purely sectional Gettysburg and Five Forks are avenged." If a Republican had said this he would have been charged with "waving the ensanguined garment," but when a mugwump who probably voted for Mr. Cleveland makes such a startling declaration those excellent gentlemen who have been so quick to assail sectionalism and to apologize for the suppression of suffrage in the South should ask themselves if the assertion of this distinguished mugwump is true. When they ask themselves that question and candidly seek an answer they will find that it has a foundation in fact. The Southern element of the present Congress controls its action. The Wilson bill is a Southern measure. It was framed by Southern men in committee. The income tax feature is distinctly a Southern proposition, and it was engrafted upon the tariff bill in caucus by the votes of the solid South and of the Democratic Representatives of Indiana and other States who would, had they been in Congress, during the war, have voted against war measures. As the Democratic Senator Brice says, three ex-confederates, hostile to American manufacturers and jealous of the North, were the Senators who revised that bill. The complex industries of Northern States have been slaughtered by men in whose memories lingers the bitterness of Appomattox. They are the men who, in the Senate, take the duty from the products of Northern farmers and continue protective duties on such articles as rice. They are Southern men controlling the Democratic House through the caucus, who put agricultural implements, cotton machinery and cotton ties on the free list and retain duties on pig iron and other materials from which those articles are made. In the Senate three Southern Senators, to placate two Southern Senators, impose a tax upon sugar, and, at the demand of Alabama, Virginia and West Virginia Senators, impose duties on coal and iron ore. In vain do employer and employee from the North, and their representatives, appeal for a hearing to the Voorhees subcommittee of ex-confederate brigadiers. The seigniorage bill, which is denounced by business men who are Democrats as dishonest, is a Southern measure, and could not have been carried but for the solid South in the House.

In view of such facts as these, what candid man will say that Mr. Lea, mugwump, is not warranted in saying that "when the South can accomplish legislation so purely sectional Gettysburg and Five Forks are avenged?"

Whatever Senators may say, and whatever denials agents of the Sugar Trust may make, the fact that the Senate tabled Senator Peffer's resolution to investigate the reports and charges connecting the names of Senators with the sudden fluctuations of the Sugar Trust stocks will be accepted by the country as an indication that members of the Senate have personal reasons for killing the proposition to investigate. Usually, when charges are made affecting the character of Republicans in either branch in which they have had a majority, there has been prompt investigation. When Speaker Mr. Blaine demanded an investigation of charges affecting him, and it has generally been the rule that when reports have been published affecting the conduct of Representatives or Senators, they have asked for investigation. Senator Sherman demanded investigation upon less basis than the reports connecting Democratic Senators with the speculation in Sugar Trust stocks, and had it here, however, is a case where several Democratic Senators' names are connected by rumor or report that, because of their knowledge regarding the contents of the Senate committee's tariff bill, they were enabled to make a great deal of money. There are reports which make the right-hand man of one Senator—the confidential man of the trust in

Washington, and others which make a well-known lobbyist, to whom another Senator owes his seat, a leader in the sugar lobby. There are reports that certain Senators made large sums of money on Sugar Trust stocks.

Senators may treat such reports as inconsequential and may assume that their emphatic denials will settle the matter, but they are mistaken. In the popular opinion Senators are not much different from other people, and the popular opinion is that when any man, under grave accusations, refuses investigation, he fears the result. For this reason, the popular opinion of the vote preventing an investigation of the sugar scandals will be that a few Senators fear the outcome, and that their party has undertaken to protect them on the ground that the charges are too frivolous for the Senate to pay any heed to. The Senate is Democratic, the Senator making the motion to defeat investigation is the Democratic mouthpiece, and the vote indicates that the action taken was the result of Democratic conference.

The plan of the Republican State committee which is now being carried into effect is the most comprehensive that can be devised. In cities a man will be selected for each block and in the country for each neighborhood, who will know the politics of every resident and his history. Every newcomer will be noted, with the date of his coming. These block and neighborhood canvassers will report to the precinct committeemen, who are held responsible by those to whom he reports, and so up to the State committee. This work has already been begun, so that by the time the State conventions shall be held the Republican committees will have the basis of the most systematic and effective organization the Republicans or any other party ever had in Indiana.

If the statement is true, to the effect that Judge Bradley, who is trying the Pollard-Breckinridge case in Washington, will not admit any testimony except that which bears directly upon the accusation of the plaintiff, namely, breach of promise, he has, in the estimation of the mass of intelligent people who are not learned in the law, made a sensible and righteous decision. The mass of testimony which the defendant has been collecting and giving to the press reflecting upon the character of Miss Pollard should have nothing to do with the case. Besides, it is in the interest of decency to suppress all revelations in this and similar cases which are not essential to determine the case.

A Chicago Court Shocked.

Justice experienced a shock in Chicago a few days ago. Justice has often been shocked in that city, but not in this way. One M. E. Farson, a man of 34 years, was summoned to the regular jury for jury service. The law was complied with in every respect, and the name of M. E. Farson was regularly placed in the venire. Now, jury service is a public duty which no citizen has a right either to seek or shirk. The professional jurymen is no worse blot on good citizenship than one who seeks to evade jury service. It is a service that should be imposed with equal and exact justice, and required of the rich and poor alike. In this case the court awaited Farson's appearance, along with others who had been summoned, with serene confidence that they would respond to the command of the law. So they did on Saturday last, but the appearance of Farson was what shocked the court. Farson proved to be a woman. In the city directory she appeared as M. E. Farson, teacher. To her friends she was known as Miss Mary Elizabeth Farson, principal of one of the public schools. Her appearance was embarrassing to the court. She had been summoned, and like a good citizen, she had come. But the court had never seen a juror in skirts, and could not find anything in the Constitution or laws of Illinois that recognized the existence of such an entity. He made a hurried mental review of all the leading cases he could recall, and could not recall one in which a female juror had served. He could not reject Farson on the ground that she was not a voter, because, under the law of Illinois, women may vote on school questions, and her name appeared in the list of voters. He could not exclude her from jury service on the ground that she was not a compos mentis, because she was a teacher in good standing. The clerk of the court said that she had always been known as a thoroughly respectable woman, and that her attorneys, who were hastily consulted, admitted that they did not know of any work that threw any light on the subject. If Farson had come into court demanding to be placed on a jury, or if she had connived at having her name drawn, and had been in any way instrumental in drawing the court into a trap, the judge would have made short work of her. He would have put her on her knees and asked her to get up and swear that she was a man, and then he would have sent her to the penitentiary for perjury.

The principal actors in this sad drama are hopelessly wrecked in reputation, and they will remain wrecked for the rest of their lives. Alexander Hamilton lived down a somewhat similar scandal, but he frankly admitted his guilt. Sir Charles Greville, who was a member of the House of Commons, was similarly embarrassed after figuring in one of the most revolting cases on record. In this country, however, it is almost impossible for a public man to get over an affair of this sort. We do not say that Mr. Breckinridge is as Pollard, but we think that he is, and it strikes us that his defense clearly establishes his guilt.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S WIDOW.

She is Eighty-Four Years Old and Lives Almost Entirely in the Past.

Friday was one of the saddest anniversaries that falls to woman's lot for Mrs. Eunice W. Beecher, the widow of America's greatest preacher. At 84 years of age, she had her husband, Henry Ward Beecher, die. Mrs. Beecher has now reached the eighty-fourth milestone in this journey of life and is passing into the shade with content and gentle resignation. She seems impossible to kill as unless we die by accident," she said laughingly to the writer to-day. "Our family is a very long-lived one. My great-grandfather on my mother's side lived to be 90 years of age, and was a very active man. Then my grandfather lived to be within five days of one hundred, and the day before his death she made a dress for one of her great-grandchildren, and put sixteen trunks in it. My father, Mr. Beecher, lived to be eighty-nine years of age and my mother ninety-two. She fell and broke her hip three years before she died, and that undoubtedly hastened her end."

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Compensation. Of all the poor man's blessings few, perhaps this is the chief:

He's kept so closely at his toil He has no time for grief.

Temporary Measure.

"While I can't say that I am in favor of letting Colorado secede entirely," said Watts, "I think it might be a bad idea to give her vacation till the expiration of Governor Waite's term."

Didn't Believe It.

Lushforth—What is this French system of identification Yabeley was trying to explain to us last night? My recollection of it is not very clear."

Wickwire—Why, it is simply taking measurements of certain parts of the human frame that never vary. Such as the length of the fingers—

"I see."

"The bones of the foot—"

"M'm."

"The size of the skull—"

"Come off. What are you giving us?"

Annoying Error.

From the Plunkville Bugle: Owing to the fact that our foreman lost his speech is the explanation of several annoying errors that

crept into our paper last week. Perhaps the worst of these is where the last line of an item about a suicide was tacked on in the wrong place, and the notice of the wedding of two of our most prominent society people was made to end with "no cause was assigned for the rash act." We are sincerely sorry, and have borrowed our mother-in-law's spectacles for the foreman to wear till the spectacle peddler strikes our burg again.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mr. Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court, teaches in a Washington Sunday school, and he has a big class, too.

Ellen Terry, it is said, always keeps a supply of work on hand at her home, in Kensington, London, and further consists of garments to be made for the poor.

Walter Besant, among other reasons for his opposition to woman suffrage, says that men have to do the conquering, the defending and the providing, and they ought to do the governing.

The Rev. Dr. Buckley says he doesn't "desire to live to see anything," but owns up to a lively interest in the following possibilities: The reaching of one of the other poles; aerial navigation; the invention of the electric lamp, and the bridging and tunneling of the North river.

There are eleven evangelical societies engaged in mission work in Mexico. The number of foreign missionary laborers is 174, and of native assistants 512. There are 429 congregations, 285 of which are organized churches, and 143 church buildings. There are 2,500 communicants and about 25,000 adherents.

Herr Krupp, the great gun maker, presented 100,000 marks to the city of Essen in honor of the last birthday of the Emperor. The money is to be used to found a fund for the benefit of the Essen poor, to be known as "the fund of Emperor William II and Prince Bismarck." His Majesty gave permission to have his name coupled with that of the ex-Chancellor.

A Southern paper once had the temerity to print what purported to be "a letter from the wife of General Early," whereupon that frisky old bachelor and warrior burst forth in a vehement denunciation of the genuineness, but the positive assertion that she was "a lady whose acquaintance he had made, and when he did find her she would not make herself known to the public through the newspapers."

When Mrs. Amelia Frost was ordained to the Congregational ministry at Littleton, Mass., last month, one of the examining committee asked Mrs. Frost: "Does the Bible point to women's preaching?" "Apparently so in my case," was the reply. "I said the questioner," she replied, "you would answer by some quotation from the Bible." Instantly Mrs. Frost replied: "Your sons and daughters shall prophesy." There was a tremendous applause, and any spirit of opposition to the ordination ended.

Upon entering a Forty-second street restaurant in New York on Wednesday last a reporter noticed Chauncey M. Depew sitting upon one of the high stools at the lunch counter, and, being recognized, took an adjoining seat, saying: "Well, this is truly characteristic of Mr. Depew, that when he is asked to eat, he will eat, and when he is asked to talk, he will talk." "No," he replied, laughing, "I often run in here. It saves time. I don't want to be asked to eat, and then I have to go to a hotel to wait an hour to get lunch. You see, it's a big difference; time is valuable."

Queen Victoria was asked to purchase the necklace, earrings and brooch in the Eglington collection of jewels which had belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, but her Majesty declined, as Queen Mary is not one of her favorites. Some time ago a fine portrait of Queen Victoria came into market, and the Queen was urgently requested to buy it for the royal collection at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty refused, and then the Queen's memorandum was sent to the palace in which the reasons for buying the picture were enumerated. At the end of the memorandum it was stated that the Queen declined to purchase the work, and thus endorsed the memorandum: "I consent, but I do not like Charles II."